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THE SANITARY WALL CLEANER.

ANYTHING that will clean, beautify and restore to its pristine splendor fresco painting, wall-paper, kalsomine, etc., without the necessity of disturbing the decoration of the walls in any way, will be hailed as a boon in this age of expensive decoration. Heretofore, when walls became soiled, it was considered as absolutely necessary that the wall-paper should be removed and a fresh pattern be hung upon the walls and that they should be entirely repainted, as the case might be. The introduction of the Sanitary Wall Cleaner, by the Sanitary Wall Cleaning Co., of 124 W. Twenty-third street, New York, not only saves a great amount of money involved in entirely redecorating the walls of a house, but a great deal of time and trouble involved in such work, and the adoption of this economical and rapid method of cleaning the actual decorations makes them appear bright, fresh and clean as when executed. The Sanitary Wall Cleaner is also a disinfectant, and the manufacturers recommend that the litter caused by cleaning down the walls of an apartment should be allowed to fall upon the carpet on account of its disinfecting qualities. The Sanitary Wall Cleaner has been lately used with great success in the cleaning of fifty rooms in the Plaza Hotel, and the apartments in the Endicott, St. Denis, Bartholdi, Kensington and other hotels. Its use does not injure the most delicate tint, any one can use it, and its price of

fifty cents per package brings it within reach of everybody. A single package is sufficient to clean an entire room. This new cleaning agent comes to us so well recommended that we do not hesitate to recommend our readers to make a trial of its merits.

"ANAGLYPTA" DECORATIONS.

THE word Anaglypta is a combination of the two Greek words—ana, which means raised, and glypta, meaning carved or modeled—and consequently means a decoration in relief as opposed to intaglio, which means a decoration that is sunk or recessed in the body of the material. Anaglypta is thus used to define the species of mural decoration having raised ornament, but it differs from a great many other decorations in relief from the fact that the design is not merely pressed into shape, but is molded in the substance of the material itself when in a soft state. This fact renders the material particularly valuable because the relief cannot be pressed down, and will also remain as bold and clear as when first produced. The Anaglypta Company, which is an English concern, has achieved great success with this fine decorative material, which is particularly suitable for the decoration of dadoes, walls, friezes and ceilings. The designs in general are of a bold and vigorous character, and are all made in such a manner as to render them adjustable to any size of wall or ceiling surface in the line

of expansion or contraction. The collection of decorations for the coming season are of a character to set one's mind longing for an opportunity to use them. The collection is a very large one, and the designs range from the quaint and sober dignity of the Elizabethan school to the freedom of line and flash of color that belongs to the Japanese. There are also designs based on classic models, as well as others that partake of the airy and delicate refinement of the seventeenth century schools. The motives have been executed by the finest of English decorative artists who are masters in their profession, and the treatments range from the strongest and most magnificent effects in crimson and gold to the delicate effects of ivory, porcelain and carved wood. The majority of the designs are veritable triumphs of color painting. We have in Anaglypta a magnificent reinforcement of wall-paper or paint, and if the entire walls of an apartment are not covered with this material, it certainly should be used either in the form of a dado on the walls, or for friezes and ceilings. Nothing seems to us to solve the question of ceiling decoration so effectively as the use of Anaglypta for staircase dadoes. It is the one thing needful, and in the catalogue issued by the American agent, Mr. A. E. Bulkley, of No. 42 East Fourteenth street, will be found some beautiful dado designs in conjunction with many others for walls, friezes and ceilings. The designs in Elizabethan strap-work devised with an idea to their expansion

Independent

... William Campbell & Co.

Manufacturers
...of

Wall Papers

...Factories: { 425 to 431 East 24th Street
433 & 435 " "
Both extending through to
East 25th Street. . . .

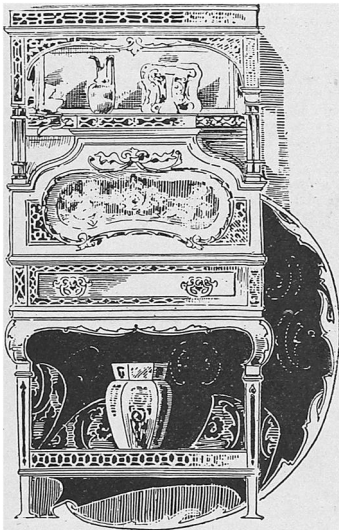
Office and { 250 and 252 . .
Warehouse: { . . . West 27th Street

New York . . .

and contraction exhibit few of the innumerable plans with which these designs can be worked in conjunction with wood moldings. The dignified and eminently artistic variety of ceilings that can be produced in this manner will surprise the ordinary decorator and delight his customers. The catalogue is a treasure house of ideas in this direction that no decorator can afford to dispense with. For the decoration of the saloons of steamships, railroad cars, and in the decoration of public buildings, the vast range of designs produced in Anaglypta will prove eminently desirable.

GRAPHITE PAINT.

TWENTY-FIVE or thirty years ago the Dixon Company, of Jersey City, N. J., who even at that time were known the world over as the largest manufacturers of graphite products, began the manufacture and introduction of graphite paint. Ticonderoga flake graphite



Ladies' Secretaire Cabinet.

was used and thoroughly ground in pure, boiled linseed oil. Roofs well painted with this paint did not require repainting for ten to fifteen or even twenty years. In time all this became a matter of record, and people, recognizing the economy, as well as the durability, of Dixon's graphite paint and its great superiority over mineral paints, demanded that their roofs should be painted with it. This demand, however, has led many painters to resort to sharp practices, or to make a graphite paint which they claim to be equal to Dixon's. Some painters are unprincipled enough to offer as graphite paint a compound having the color of graphite, but composed of stove-polish, cheap black-lead, or even foundry facings, mixed with oil. Other painters, honest in their intentions, but ignorant that there is a vast difference in graphite, have used ordinary commercial black-lead, ground with oil, expecting it would meet the requirements of their customers and prove lasting as the genuine Dixon graphite paint. So wide, however, is the difference in results that experienced buyers insist on seeing the label on the package, or buy the paint themselves and have the painter apply it. Some time ago one of the departments of the U. S. Navy ordered 100 lbs. of Dixon's graphite paint of a well-known dealer. The dealer, not having that quantity on hand in an original package, filled a keg from a barrel of Dixon's paint and sent it forward. It was promptly returned by the Government officials with the remark that they had experimented enough with other makes and would only receive original packages.

An experience covering a quarter of a century and over has demonstrated that the peculiar flake graphite mined at Ticonderoga gives the

best results. When the paint is brushed out each flake laps over its fellows, after the manner of fine fish scales, forming a covering of great elasticity and durability.

"YOU will be interested in learning that I have just used some of your glutol in kalsomine over wallwork coated with the same article about a year ago. There was no tendency to peeling, the new coat, of a different tint, has covered up the old quite satisfactorily and, moreover, it has worked much "cooler" than would have been possible with animal glue. The modern kalsominer may now entirely dispense with glue. While machine made and tinted powders are a great help to the modern master painter, glutol enables one to be entirely independent of either fire or boiling water, and the latter element (especially in summer time) is almost as difficult as melted glue to have always on hand."

"For the up-to-date decorator who uses both light and dark colors in water-painting and to whom store room and sweet cleanliness are valuable considerations, there can be only one thing to advise, viz.: "Glutol." Respecting the improved make, the color is now perfection for white or delicate tints."

"There is one little point worth mentioning. No kalsomine, machine made or otherwise, that has ever been used will make perfect work a certainty without first straining. This applies to glutol mixture as well, as it insures practically perfect mixtures of the body and binding factors and solid regular color when dry."

The above is a copy of a letter received by The Arabol Mfg. Company, of New York, from Mr. Frederick Parsons, Boston, Mass., dated May 9, 1895.

The Arabol Mfg. Co. also wish to say to the trade that the following parties have taken the agency for glutol and its stock:

The Bliss Rock Paint Company, Vinton, Iowa. The Bonner-Preston Company, Hartford, Conn.

SECRETAIRE CABINETS.

MANY dainty contrivances have made their appearance from time to time in the form of ladies' writing-tables and cabinets. In the old days of rigid conventionality in the furnishings of the parlor the "davenport" answered all requirements in this direction. The recent development of elegance and refinement in connection with modern cabinet work has created a demand for something less cumbersome and more ornate than the old-fashioned article to which we have just referred. This has given rise to quite a new school of ladies' secretaires of a light and fanciful description. The two examples which figure on the present page suggest a pretty combination of the cabinet and the writing-table. The flap doors are supposed to be lined on the inner side for writing purposes, and the cupboard doors fitted with all the necessary requisites.

A NOTABLE DESIGN COMPETITION.

ABOUT six weeks ago the firm of Catlin & Co., manufacturers of textile fabrics, notified the leading industrial art schools in New York and Brooklyn that it would give their pupils an opportunity of competing for a position as practical designer in its Philadelphia factory.

The offer was accepted by the following schools: Pratt Institute and Packer Institute, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Florence Cory's School of Industrial Art for Women, 134 Fifth avenue, New York; the Cooper Union Art School, and the Dunlap-Hopkins School, on Twenty-third street, New York.

All the designs submitted by the Pratt Institute, Cooper Union and Packer Institute were rejected at once, the reason given being that they had no practical value for manufacturing purposes, and the competition was quickly narrowed down to three pupils from the school of Mrs. Cory, and from these three Miss Anna Lent was selected for the position.

It is a significant fact that in every instance in which Mrs. Cory's pupils have competed with those of other art schools for positions as designers for any class of goods the result has been the same.

It will be remembered that a few years ago the Minetto Shade Cloth Company, Minetto, N. Y., offered three prizes for the best designs for window shade borders. In this competition

Mrs. Cory's school carried off all the prizes and also sold the Minetto Company twenty-three more designs. In another contest, instituted by the firm of William Chalmers & Co., Dundee, Scotland, Mrs. Cory's school secured all the honors against all competition both here and abroad. In the recent contest for prizes offered by Alfred Peats for wall paper designs Miss Bullis, formerly of Mrs. Cory's school, was the only pupil of any art school who secured a prize.

The explanation for this lies doubtless in the fact that Mrs. Cory is herself a practical designer, uniting artistic talent with a thorough knowledge of all the technical details of the factory.

THE NEW AMERICAN LINER "ST. LOUIS."

THE "St. Louis" is the first American vessel for the transatlantic trade that has been constructed in more than twenty years. She is the third largest passenger-ship in the world. She has been not built for high speed to the exclusion of comfort. Her owners, the International Navigation Company, and her builders, the well-known Cramp Company, of Philadelphia, assert that speed has been a matter subordinate to safety and comfort, and that if she develops extraordinary speed it will be due entirely to the normal advance in ship-building, and to the admitted superiority of American skill in the details of workmanship.

The dimensions and other statistics of the vessel are: length, 554 feet; length between perpendiculars, 535 feet; extreme breadth, 63 feet; molded depth, 42 feet; number of decks, 5; number of water-tight compartments formed by transverse bulkheads and flats, 17; distance of collision bulkhead abaft of stem, 33 feet; displacement at 26 feet draught, 16,000 tons. The boilers will carry 200 pounds of steam pressure, an advance of nearly forty pounds in three years.



Ladies' Secretaire Cabinet.

The ship has been constructed on the idea of true economy and simplicity. The first-class saloon has seats for the entire number of passengers of that grade, and is situated amidships between the two funnels, with a large glass dome above it. With the exception of the "Paris" and "New York," of the same line, it is on a deck higher than on any transatlantic vessel. There are no sleeping apartments on this deck. The pantries are also completely cut off from the sight of the passengers. The smoking-rooms are all on the promenade-deck, as are the ladies' saloons. There are many little conveniences on this ship that have not been seen before on other ships, and the owners and contractors are willing that their work should stand as an example of American skill and enterprise.

S. J. TELLERY & CO.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, LONDON, NEW YORK.

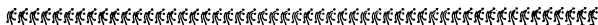
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN INDIA OF
CARPETS AND RUGS,

COTTON DURRIES AND DRAPERIES,

BENARES BRASS,

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Bombay and Delhi Pottery, Ivory, Silk Embroideries, Teak and Sandal Wood Furniture.



Dealers in all Works of Art from India.



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NEW YORK.

JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX FOR FLOORS.

PARQUET floors to retain their pristine beauty require to be regularly polished and it is in the nature of things that a manufacturer of these floors, such as Mr. S. C. Johnson, of Racine, Wis., should also manufacture a special wax polish for their perennial beautification. Johnson's Prepared Wax is a standard preparation for this purpose, and is sold by all paint and oil dealers. Its use produces a soft, silky surface on the floor, which, while preserving the wood, greatly adds to the attractiveness of the apartment.

THE FURNITURE EXHIBITION.

THE present display of furniture at the manufacturers' exposition in this city comprises a large quantity of well-made and salable goods. The impetus given by these semi-annual competitions to originality and enterprise in modern furnishings has provided the market with a vast range of pleasing accessories for the adornment of modern interiors.

WILLIAMSPORT FURNITURE COMPANY.

THIS firm prove themselves to be as fertile and enterprising as ever in the origination of bedroom suits in curly birch, oak, mahogany, and in enameled work. The display constitutes a most interesting selection of the productions of their factory and includes many salable lines.

E. KAHN & CO., LTD.

CARVED oak is a very strong feature of this concern's exhibit, and if space would permit we might illustrate many fine pieces, not only in antique carved furniture, but also samples of their array of French furniture of great sterling merit. As this is impossible, however, we cannot but advise all who handle such goods to arrange an early call at the spacious and commodious warehouses of the firm located at No. 4 W. Fifteenth street, New York, which are packed with a multitude of goods answering to the requirements of to-day's trade.

LITERARY NOTE.

WE have just received from The Backrow & Block Drapery Company, of Chicago, Ill., a pamphlet, entitled "Brief History of Styles for Parlor Conversations and Artistic A B C on Style and Interior Decoration," by Maurice Hebert. This little booklet we can recommend to any decorator, who will find in its pages much that will interest him. We note that this pamphlet will be continued by a monthly series, "Conversations on Style and Interior Decoration," which will be accompanied by illustrations taken from authentic masterpieces. The pamphlet just issued contains an exquisite Louis XV. drapery for a window, which has been executed by The Backrow & Block Drapery Company.

ENJOINED FROM BUSINESS.

THE NATIONAL WALL PAPER COMPANY SUCCEEDS IN GETTING AN INJUNCTION AGAINST ROBERT F. HOBBS.

JUDGE LAWRENCE, of the Supreme Court, has granted the application of the National Wall Paper Company for an injunction restraining Robert F. Hobbs from going into the wall paper business anywhere in the United States east of the State of Washington. Under this injunction Hobbs is not permitted to go into the employ of any wall paper manufacturer or to own stock in any company engaged in that business.

The principal wall paper manufacturers of the United States formed in 1892 the National Wall Paper Company, with a capital of \$30,000,000 in common stock, and \$8,000,000 of debenture stock.

One of the manufacturers who joined in this movement was the firm of Robert S. Hobbs & Co., composed of Robert F. Hobbs and his father. The company put the son in charge of the Hobbs factory as manager at a salary of \$4,000 per year, and everything went smoothly until January of this year, when the company found that Hobbs had taken parts of its machinery down, had sent them to a machine shop in Brooklyn, and had the castings and drawings copied for use in a new business. The company discharged him and he was about to go into a

rival wall paper factory with his brother-in-law in Hoboken when this injunction was obtained to stop him from going into the business.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO.

GIVEN THE ENTIRE DECORATION OF THE NEW YORK ROOM IN THE WOMAN'S BUILDING AT THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

THE New York room in the Woman's Building at the Atlanta Exhibition will be quaintly suggestive of colonial times in its decorative scheme. The walls will be covered with an American delft blue and white paper, patterned after an old French hanging found in a Virginia mansion of the last century. The central third of the walls will carry a broad band of two-toned delft blue paper in vertical stripes, divided from the walls proper by classic moldings, and forming the background for a series of American blue plates depicting Nieu Amsterdam's forts, houses and public places in the olden days, and reproduced from old woodcuts and pictures. Another series will illustrate the home of Washington at Mount Vernon, and the various houses at which his headquarters were established at Newburg and Tappan, Cambridge, Morristown and Valley Forge.

The ceiling will be paneled with colonial moldings, inclosing a delft blue and white paper, showing a design patterned after the wall covering. The "Liberty" tapestry stuffs with which the doors and windows will be hung are of Sea Island cotton in tones of delft blue, and the case-mint curtains will be of white colonial muslin, the ring and dot pattern, edged with simple tape point in the old fashion.

The entire combination is an indicative example of the "Liberty" scheme of furnishing, the artistic device of Joseph P. McHugh & Co., New York, whose interest in the success of the Woman's Department is evidenced by their gift of the entire decoration of the room to the woman managers on behalf of the New York committee.

The key of color and design given by the decoration will be followed in the mantel and leaded glass, so that an entire harmony of treatment will be preserved and the local features emphasized by proper accessories.